## NEW YO'RK HERALD. JAMES CORDON BENNETT.

PRO PRIETOR AND EDITOR. SPYICE N. W . CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON ST 

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery-THE JIBBENAINASAY MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-BOHRMIAN GIRL,

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street LOST SON-PARENTS AND GUARDIAN: GOOD FOR NOTHING - PAD-BW MILES' BOY. METROPOLITAN THEATHE. Broadway-Rip VAN

WOOD'S MINETRELS-Mechanics' Hall -473 Broadway BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 550 Broadway-BUCK ORINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, '559 Broadway-Fano

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OP SEA HOUSE, 665 Br

New York, Thur, day, June 14, 1855.

T Ac Hews. The Know Nothin g Convention at Philadelphia after three days' dr Date, and amidst the most intens excitement, last, night came to a decision on the slavery question. The report of the minority, that Missouri compromise should be restored, was eated by forty majority; all the compromises and make/shiits proposed shared the same fate, and the resc tutions of the majority of the Platform Committee were sustained by a very decisive vote. The Fugitive Slave law, and declare that Congress sught not to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories or as it exists in the District Columbia. This knotly point being settled, the Convention will probably next resume the consi devation of the naturalization question.

Although our despatches from Philadelphia make mention of any formal bolting of the abolition faction, the report of the proceedings of the fanatics congregated yesterday at Cleveland, Ohio, which we publish, is conclusive evidence that the abolitionists have set up for themselves. The Know Somethings, organized under the presidency of John W. Stebbins, of Rochester, adopted the title of the Republican party, appointed committees, an man up the black flag, with freedom and Protestant imm, without regard to party predilections, color, race or condition, inscribed on its folds. The convention is represented as being very enthusiastic. Gen. Wilson and ex Governor Boutwell, of Massachu setts, are expected to take part in its deliberations, but there is a reasonable doubt as to the latter gentleman's participation.

The New Hampshire House of Representatives yesterday elected James Bell and John P. Hale to the United States Senate, the former for the long term and the latter for the short term. Mr. Bell received 224 out of 311 votes, and Mr. Hale receivad 208 out of 307 votes cast. The democratic car didates, Hibbard and Wells, received 81 and 82 votes respectively. The State Senate will probably go into an election in a day or two.

By the arrival of the steamship Atlantic yester day morning, we are in possession of seven days later intelligence from Europe. Her news is of a highly important character. On the nights of the 234 and 24th of May, General Pelissier inaugurated the commencement of a series of vigorous operations in the Orimea, by carrying a fortified open space between the central bastion of the fortifica tiens of Sebastopol and the sea, from whence it wa intended to support the sorties of the garrison. From 5,000 to 6,000 Russians are stated to have been put hors de combat in this affair.

The second expedition to Kertch had been at tended with brilliant success. The allied troops were disembarked at that town on Queen Victoria's birthday, and the Russians fled, blowing up their fortifications on both sides of the straits and de stroying their steamers. Ten vessels and fifty guas sell into the hands of the allies. Subsequent despatches from Sir George Brown and Sir Elmund Lyons had announced the destruction of four Russian war steamers and of large depots of corn by the Russiaus themselves. The allied troops had eeded in blowing up a magazine at Arabat, and in destroying about one hundred merchan; vessels. We make some further reference to this affair in

in the Baltic. They are anchored within sixteen miles of Crenstadt. The further peace conferences announced as

being about to be held at Vienna, on the 28th, had not taken place, the necessary instructions from London not having arrived.

We notice in the Gazette de France a rumor that a conference between the Emperor Alexander and several other sovereigns, (names not specified,) was about to be held at Myskovitz. The Czar was to be accompanied there by his mother.

The following statement appears in the last num ber of the Independence Belge:-"As the anticipated commentary of the note in the Moniteur on the fortifications of Kamiesch, there was a rumor genezally current yesterday in Paris that if the new operations commenced by General Pelissier had for result to beat the Russian army in the field, and to occupy the southern part of Sebastopol, the allies would not push further their successes on that side, and would quit the Crimes-leaving merely a gar. rison of 20,000 men at Kamiesch. This is as yet only a rumor, to which the note published this morning by the Moniteur gives a certain coasis-

tency." We copy from the Moniteur the reply of Count Walewski, the new French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the note recently published by Count Nesselrode, giving the Russian version of the late negotiations at Vienna. Count Walewski's answer is written with more ability than we had given him credit for. It has probably been drawn up by M. de Thonvenel.

There has been an attempt at a Carlist insurrection at Saragossa. The government had, however, no difficulty in putting an extinguisher upon it. The Pope is going to excommunicate Sardinia

after all. Our turn will come next. The motions in the English Parliament, impeach ing the conduct of committees in connection with the war, have been defeated by aristocratic influence. Lord Grey has got himself into trouble by taking part in the movement. His motion was negatived without a division.

Our file of the Singapore (E. I.) Bi Monthly Curcular, is dated to the 21st of April. It says: -The imports of gold and gold dust during the month ed of 1,404 buncals from the Archipelago The rates reported for Australian are \$29 to \$294 for bars, and \$28 to \$284 per buncal for dust. Exports,

as above, 978 buncais.
In consequence of the Atlantic's news, the cotten market became again excited yesterday, with sales of 6,000 a 7,000 bales, at the full advance of ic. per lb. Common grades of flour declined about 12hc. per bbl. A small lot of Canadian white wheat sold at \$2 47 a \$2 50. Corn was active, including considerable lots for export. The chief sales were in Western mixed. Sound shipping lots on the spot were about the same, while unsound and inferior were rather lower. Provisions generally were firm with fair sales. There was more doing in coffee, and the sales of Rio reached about 3,800 bags. Sugars sold to the extent of about 700 a 800 hhds. P'reights were dull to most parts. There was some beater inquiry for corn freights to Liverpool, and 15,000 Mushels were engaged at 3d. a 34d. in bulk and bags, and 250 bales cotton were engaged at 4s.

Is our remarks on the proceedings of the Board verno vs. in yesterday's paper, we unintenwell's Island, and his medical staff, great injustice From reliable authority we are fully convinced that none are appointed on his staff but graduates, principally from our city colleges, and of the very high est character. No one can be appointed to a position in the Penitentiary hospital unless the applicant be recommended and voucted or as possessing These commendatory letters must come from pay sicians and surgeons of high and known standing is their profession. We learn that the charge "o treating compound fracture with calonal and jalsp" was not applied to Dr. Sanger and his staff as this accurrence did not take place at the hospi tals under his charge. Dr. S. has had long servi and experience in our public hospitals, and has, we believe, always given satisfaction to the public. It is pretty safe to suppose that his medical appoint ments will be good ones.

Our Havena correspondence, published in smothe column, states that a rumor prevailed previous to the departure of the steamer, that General Concea had been superseded. The name of his successor had not transpired. The unfortunate Felix sailed for Cadiz on the 1st inst., but what his tate may be ultimately is unknown. The report relative to the voluntary abolition of slavery by the planters is said to be well founded, however absurd it appears

The dry goods store of J. W. Fryer & Co., of A pany, was entered and robbed of \$8,900 worth of preperty on Tuesday night. Yesterday morning George Robertson, David King, John Smith, and Samuel Fisher, all of this city, were arrested on toard a yackt at the dock at Castleton, by the police of Albany. They confessed the burglary, and were committed to prison to answer.

The brig Wm. T. Dugan, arrived yesterday from Port au Prince, lost several of her tands by yellow ever. Joseph Babcock, son of the captain, dies on the 17th ult. at Port au Prince : Wm. Herse: of New York, on the 28th; and at sea, on the 31st Orlap Aspen, of New York. The brig Delafield also arrived yesterday from the same place, lost two of her seamen- John Smith, on shore on the 23d, and at sea on the 7th inst., John H. Bogart, both by yellow fever.

The case of Lyman Cole was adjourned vesterday the District Attorney refusing to fix the day on which it should be resumed, and stating that he would try him on some other indictment. In regard to the contempt case, Mr. Busteed intends that it shall come on if possible on Saturday morning next.

The Board of Aldermen met in convention last evening, in pursuance of a resolution passed on the 5th inst., for the purpose of appointing the civil and criminal court clerks of this city, and their de liberations resulted in the election of clerks for three districts, among whom was Wm. H. Cunniff, long connected with the daily press, who received a unanimons vote.

In the Board of Councilmen a long preamble and resolutions were offered, lecturing the Mayor for his denial of the right of the Board to interfere with the police force, and postpouing indefinitely the proposition to add thirty three members to the police department. This pitiful attempt to snub the Mayor will fail to have the effect intended by its promoters

The Commissioners of Emigration last evening appropriated one thousand dollars to defray the exense of preparing Casule Garden for the recention of emigrants. A series of rules regulating the land ing of passengers were adopted.

In consequence of the absence of the Mayor and the Recorder last evening, the Board of Supervisors were unable to organize for the transaction of the ordinary business. A few bills were received and referred, and the Board adjourned to the first Monday in July.

## The American Council at Philadelphia-Its Probable Results.

Whatever may be the results of the present discussion on the platform of the American party, the meeting of the Convention at Phila-delphia must exercise a wide and potent influence on the movements of parties between this and the next Presidential election. It is quite doubtful whether this influence can be seriously affected by the upshot of the pending discussion on the platform. It would probably be felt none the less, even though the Convention were to split asunder on the slavery question. Whatever may be done now, the past course and policy of the Know Nothing bedy has already given a new direction to the political tide, and it seems very unlikely that any event can intercept its effect upon the elections of the next two years and the Presidential contest

We have already published an estimatefounded on the recent elections in Massachusetts and Virginia, and also on the recorded number of the American Councils in the several States-which goes to show that the number of Know Nothing votes in the United States falls but little short at the present time of s million and a half. This great number of citizens are probably divided among from five to six thousand separate Councils.

Now these are great and important facts. The organization, under a comprehensive name and with a view to the election of a President, of such a vast body of men is a fact far more important and significative than all the abstractions or philosophical theories that may be incorporated in or excluded from the platform of the party It is manifest that the old whig party has already disappeared from the face of the earth. Not a single wreck of its former self survives in any of the States in any political shape here, we have now and then a galvanic twitch from the corpse, but it only serves to bring ridicule on a relic of antiquity which ought to be respectable, and meets with no sort of response in any of the other States. It becomes day by day, more evident that the great contest in 1856 must be between the democracy damaged and shattered as it has been by the present wretched administration, and this nex Know Nothing party. These are the only really antagonistic parties in the Union, and if there is to be any contest at all it must be between them.

From this point of view, it is difficult to exaggerate the importance of the Council at Philadelphia. More important it is certainly than the mass of the community at all conceive or imagine; perhaps more so than most of the members themselves venture to think. But, at the same time, it is quite clear that the bulk of ts importance depends mainly on its future ac tion for good or for evil. If it can remain united, holding itself aloof from the extreme men on either side, and setting before it as its chief end the preservation of the integrity of the Union; and if when the proper time comes, the party it represents can agree upon a suita ble man, with enough personal popularity to relieve the party from the whole responsibility of electing him, the chances are imminent that it will sweep the field in 1856, in opposition to the democracy, reorganized as it will be for a

Another important point or feature in the proceedings of the Convention at Philadelphia s the obvious impossibility of devising any platform that will be satisfactory to the extremes of the North and the South on the sub ject of slavery. The sooner such a notion is signally did Dr. Sarger, resident physician of Bank. I wholly and theally abundoned as visionary, the

desperate fight.

be ter it will be for the Convention, and the more quickly will their bustuess be performed. Neither is it, in plain trath, good policy for a mere Cony/ ntion convened for general purposes, like that at present sitting at Philadelphia, to transform itself inte a Congress, and to attempt to legislate on a question in no wise brought before them. We are wholly at a loss to see w at business the Convention at Philadelphia has to take steps regarding the future condition of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. It is quite certain that men of large and comprenensive minds and national instincts and purposes would never fritter away their strength on isolated questions which are only tikely to be brought up at long intervals of time in Congress for special and practical legislation.

Pienty of grounds remain, however, among the public questions of the day, on which a party may be constructed with a fair prospect of stability and success, and which contain no germ of disorder or disunion among the associates Such a ground appears to be the corruption and folly of the two old parties. A better ground for organization still is opposition to the imbecility, wickedness and other mischievous traits of the present administration. Both of these contain scores of sound and serviceable planks for a platform for the new party. Take any man at bazard and the chances are that, unless he be be an officeholder, he is ready to join in opposing both the old parties and the present administration without reference to the politi cal consequences. In fact, it would be impossi tle to inventa more universally popular ground to stand on. North and South, right and left, men are acquainted with the trickery and folly and wickedness of the Pierce administration each one has some particular objection to make one demurs to the Greytown outrage, anothe cannot forgive the miserable weakness display ed in the debate with Spain, a third has on hi heart the renegade course pursued by the President on the Nebraska bill, a fourth has not forgotten the glorious promises of the inaugural or their shameful violation; and, as all administrations are necessarily unpopular with the masses, this one, which has earned for itself surpassing contempt and hatred, has sunk to a depth of obloguy which of itself would insure the success of any party fairly arrayed against it. Twist, and writhe as they will, the demo cratic party must be driven to support this administration if the Know Nethings put pro minently forward their opposition of it; and what sort of a fight will the "ancient democracy" make, with all their pluck and all their numbers, when it comes to defending, flat footed, the sack of Greytown, the re-opening of the slavery sore, the pro-slavery acts of a converted free soiler, the wholesale corruption now flourishing at Washington, the shameful prostitution of the national dignity by the foreign appointments, and each and all the unspeakable follies and infamies which have marked the disgraceful administration of Franklin Pierce? They may shirk the load and there is small doubt but they will, if the Know Nothings give them a chance by building on some other platform than opposition to the

NEAL DOW ON THE DEFENCE .- Neal Dow, the ather of the Prohibitory law, and the last patron of the measure who has imbrued his hands in human blood, has written a long apology for his conduct at Portland; in which he endeavers to show that he ordered the people of that city to be shot down in the streets in order to prevent their tearing or burning down the City Hall, and destroying the liquor.

dministration.

This defence presents many curious points. In the first place, we have nothing but Neal Dow's opinion as to the intention of the mob He chooses to think they intended to burn the City Hall. Persons who were among them, and who have found respectable organs in the newspapers of the place deny that any such intention was entertained for an instant. The officer of militia te whom Neal Dow first offered the post of executioner and who boldly refused to act, has positively declared that there was no symptom among the crowd of any such design as justified a resort to violence on the part of the authorities. And in truth when we think of it, every man must see that the burning of a City Hall is by no means an act which a crowd would be likely to commit without some extraordinary and intolerable provocation. To bring the case home to ourselves. Suppose a crowd assembled here on any occasion of public interest; would any one expect that it would be likely to meditate injury to the City Hall or any other monument? Would not in plain words the worst of the Bowery b'hoys be ready to fight if need were, in defence of a building inseparably connected in his mind with the grandeur and growth of his native city? Neal Dow's assumption, to say the least of it

is not based on anything like a probability. Again, what is the abstract moral view of the liquor question? Neal Dow and his party say that liquor is a pernicious substance, a poison, and so forth, which ought to be pro hibited. In the West and in parts of the coun try where the laws are administered with laxity, they stimulate women, children and fanatics to attack liquor stores, and more than once we have had to record an account of a similar outrage, applauded by the tectotal organs. Yet here at Portland it seems that when the crowd wanted to destroy the liquor belonging to the city grogshop, Neal Dow cailed out his soldiers and shot them down. There is some strange inconsistency here. Either liquor is a good thing, and in that case the destroyers of it in the West should be tried and punished, and the Prohibitory people stopped off; or it is a bad thing, and, if so, why did Neal Dow shoot people to prevent their destroying it? Either horn of the dilemma seems fatal to the temperance patriarch.

At all events, whatever excuses Mr. Dow may make, and whatever arguments may be adduced in the controversy, one thing is quite certain: this teetotal system, which is of doubtful constitutionality and a clear infringement of the rights of mankind, leads directly to riot, bloodshed and disorder. A course of legislation which creates such hostility among an intelligent people must have some weak points in its character; and these, with their consequences, are quite sufficient to show that all prohibitory legislation is wrong in principle and is not adapted to any portion of the people

WEED ON FILLMORE.-Thurlow Weed never lets slip an opportunity to give ex-President Fillmore a dig when a good chance offers. Weed is a famous example of the opposite of the good Christian maxim-"Love one another." He reverses the matter, and reads it hate one another-by all means hate one another, particularly if they are politicians, For a long time Weed hated Bennett of the HERALD. and took every occasion to give him a dig, but of late ex-President Fillmore has become the principal target for Weed's christianlike maledictions. Hardly three days pass in which time he does not fly an arrow into the respectable character of the amiable ex-President, who of late has been beyond the reach of his missiles, and therefore heeds him not.

## The Campaign in the Crimos\_Important

The complexion of the news received by the

Atlantic seems favorable to the prospects of the Allies in the Crimea. The impulse given to the energies of their governments at home by the murmurings of popular discontent, has already made itself manifest in some important advantages obtained in that quarter. They have to thank them for the principle so strenuously advocated by Layard—that of putting the right men in the right place. Troops enough and money enough they could command to carry out their plans; but their blind disregard of this fundamental condition of strategical as well as administrative success, has hitherto baffled all their calculations and disconcerted all their projects. It required a pressure from public opinion so significant as to menace the very framework of aristocratical institutions, to con vince English administrations of their unpatriotic errors. Even Louis Napoleon, notwithstanding the despotic restraints which he has imposed upon the French press, has seen fit to profit by the lessons of English journalism. The recent changes which have taken place in the commands of the French army are concessions to the politely expressed, but still unequivocal censures to which it has from time to time given utterance respecting the character of the French as well as of the English military and naval appoint ments. The results that have been accomplished since the recent changes in both commands, demonstrate at once the justice of these strictures and the utility of opposing the dictates of common sense to professional prejudices and ministerial routine. Since the acts of the Aberdeen administration were first overhauled in Parliament the condition of the English troops in the Crimea has gradually ameliorated, until now we are told that they are in as satisfactory a state, as regards both physique and morale, as any army can be. Since overcaution and personal infirmities of Canrobert and the senile imbecility of Raglan have been substituted or neutralized by the daring and restless energy of the hero of the Dahra and the professional incapacity of Dundas replaced by the quick eye and dashing intrepidity of Sir Edmund Lyons, a vitality and vigor have been imparted to the operations of the Allies, which, if persevered in, may ensure the solution of that difficult problem—the capture of Sebastopol.

To judge accurately of the importance of these professional changes, as well as of the recent successes to which they have led, it is necessary to enter somewhat more in detail into the latter. It appears that between the central bastion of the fortifications of Sebastopol and the sea the Russians had formed a large place d'armes, where they were about to assemble considerable forces to assist them in their sorties. General Pelissier seeing at once the advantage which such a point d'appui would give the enemy, determined to carry the place by assault, which was accordingly done by the French after two nights' desperate fighting. The loss of the Russians in this affair is estimated by the French General to be from 5.000 to 6.000 men. This dashing operation, and the success which attended it, place the military talents and energy of Pelissier in favorable contrast with those of his predecessor, and of his English associate, Lord Ragian. It was followed up on the 25th by another equally judicious movement—the taking possession of the line of the Tchernaya by the French, and the establishment of a camp at Tchorgoum. It is stated in addition that an immediate attack is to be made upon the force under Liprandi by

an allied army of 100,000 men. The results of the second expedition to Kertch, the details of which will be found in another column, are, however, of much greater importance than any present military advantages, inasmuch as they compromise in a great degree the fate of the campaign. The destruction by the Allies of the forts which protect the Sea of Azoff, and the occupation of the Straits of Yenikale and the adjacent peninsula of Kertch, place in their possession the key to one of the principal approaches to the Russian territories, and enable them to cripple to some extent their interior trade. Besides this, the occupation of the Straits will interrupt the supplies which the Russian forces in the Crimea have been hitherto drawing from the Sea of Azoff, and render the sustenance of a large army in the peninsula a matter of extreme difficulty-cut off as it would be from all supplies by sea. It is supposed that it was the apprehension of th's expedition, and its results, that deterred the Russians from accumulating

an overwhelming force in the Crimea. In connection with these successes, it is rumored that a decided change has taken place in the disposition of the Russian government, and that the peace party are again in the ascendant- the Grand Duke Constantine having resigned his office of Grand Admiral. It is scarcely necessary to say that in this instance, as well as in many others, the report is too near the flash for it to carry with it much gravity. The policy of Russia-the offspring of so many ambitious and enterprising minds, and the deliberate result of a century of calculation—is not to be diverted from its purpose or changed in a moment by these first calamities of the war. They are counterbalanced by the successes which Russian arms have achieved up to this point of the campaign, and they may be neutralized by the future advantages which they may win. So far from seeing in these successes of the Allies any immediate prospect of Russia conceding the points in dispute, we believe that they will only serve to confirm her still more strongly in her obstinacy. She is as yet far removed from the prostrate condition in which alone it would be consistent with her honor or her dignity to submit.

A NEW PRIMA DONNA AT THE OPERA .- The Academy of Music announce, after postponement, that on Saturday next, a new American prima donna will make her debut in the character of Linda di Chamounix, in the opera of that name. The lady, who is named Miss Hensler, is, we understand, equally gifted in point of personal attractions and musical talent. She was originally, and remained till some two years back, a sieger in the choir of a Boston church : but the singular purity and beauty of her voice made so profound an impression on several connoissours who heard her that it was thought decidedly worth her while to complete her musical education under the best advantages that money could procure. She was accorningly sent to Paris, where she studied two gears at the Conservatoire, and closed her course of study by carrying off with peculiar éclat a prize awarded to the ablest of the many able proficients attending that school. From thence she went to Milan, where she made her début in Linda, with remarkable success; and has now returned to try her fortune as an opera singer among her own countrymen. We have no doubt but her reception will be worthy of the promise she has held out, and the exer

tions she has made to fulfil it. By the way, there was some time since critic attached to one of the daily journals of this city, who having vainly endeavored to persuade the Academy of Music to perform composition of his, attacked its character, so cused it of neglecting the object for which it had been established, and pronounced it a "living lie." What will this gentleman do now? He can hardly call the engagement of Miss Hensler a violation of the understanding that the Academy was to encourage music i America. Had he not better make up his mind to forget old sores, go to the Academy, do justice to Miss Hensler, and then perhaps the gentlemen of the Academy will give his Stabat another chance?

THE JUDICIARY IN DANGER .- One of our cotemporaries, from some cause or other, is very savage upon one of the Judges who has lately been elected by the people of this city to dis pense justice and the moral law from the bench-Our cotemporary accuses the Judge of disguising his "shameful acts" mantle of the law-that his conduct is worse than that of the "lowest rowdy and bruiser" in the city-that many believe he is connected with "thieves, blacklegs, procurers and others of like ilk"-that he "daily disgrace the bench he occupies," and that our judiciary "in numberless instances have done their ut most to shield crime and defeat the calls of jus-

These are the charges which a respectable cotemporary makes against the Justices of this city. What a picture is presented if they are true! and how necessary it is that they should be thoroughly investigated, that the bench may be purged of the bad repute into which it has

We have been connected with the American press during thirty-five years, and never remember to have seen such language used to any Judge by any newspaper before the instance in question. We have heard of editors of newspapers being cited before courts for contempt, arising from the publication of reviews of proceeding in an article or report; but if the extracts above quoted, and applied to a portion of the judiciary of this city, do not constitute the highest degree of contempt there is no strength in the English language. It is the duty of the Judge alluded to to protect himself by disproving the charges, or abandon his seat on the bench at once.

## THE LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

New Hampshire United States Senators. ELECTION OF JAMES BELL AND JOHN P. HALE BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OGROUND, June 13, 1855.
The House, as per assignment, this afternoon process ed to the election of United States Senators, with the

The Senate will not go into an election before to-mor-

row, and possibly not under two days from this:

Grand Temperance Jubilee at Lafavette, In. LAPAYETTS, Ia., June 13, 1855.

This being the day that the Prohibitory Liquor law goes into effect, the temperance party had a grand cele-bration in this city. The attendance from the surrounding counties was very large, and the proceedings were exceedingly harmonious and enthusiastic. An oration was delivered by the Rev. S. L. Breckenridge, and ad-

dresses were made by several other speakers. The city was illuminated, and there is every determination mani-fested to execute the law. Case of Ex-Postmaster Kendall, &c.

BALTIMORS, June 13, 1855,
Both cases against ex Postmaster Kendall have been
postponed to the next session of the court.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court have refused indictments against mail agents for opening letters.

News Items from Washington.
Washington, June 13, 1855. MASHINGTON, June 13, 1855.

Hon. J. B. Bright is now here.

The sites for the six range lights for New York Harber have been approved by the Government. The buildings are to be exected this season.

Land warrants are scarce at \$1 10.

No definite action upon Reeder's case has yet been taken by the Cabinet.

New York Thieves Arrested.

Alany, June 13, 1856.

The drygoeds store of W. J. Fryer & Co., corner of Hamilton street and Broadway, was robbed of goods valued at \$8,060 last night. Early this morning the police, headed by Chief Morgan, succeeded in capturing the burglars. They were taken at Castiston, about six miles down the river, and gave their names as Robertson, King, Smith, and Fisher. They came up to Castleton, from New York, in a vessel, and from thence made their way to this city in skiffs. They confessed the robbery, and when taken they were boxing up the goods for New York. They claim to belong to that city.

The Fire at Hillsdale, Ohio.

TOERDO, O., June 13, 1855.

Only four warehouses were destroyed at the fire in Rillsdale, yesterday. They belonged respectively to Messra. Wood, Mitchell, May & Hathaway, and McAdams. Lees not ascertained. Probably \$30,000.

Man Drowned at Long Branch.

Long Branch, June 13, 1856.

Yesterday morning a fishing boat containing two men
was upset a short distance from the beach, and O-car
Vanderhoof, one of the occupants, was drowned. The Atlantic's News at St. Louis

The Atlantic's News at St. Leats.
St. Louis, June 13, 1856.
The European advices by the steamer Atlantic were received here via the House line to Chicago at 8 o'clock this morning.
(The steamer's news transpired in Wall street about a quarter before 9 o'clock in the morning. Of course the difference of time is to be taken into consideration.) Meavy Rains at the South.

Information has been received at New Orleans of a rise in the Red river, in consequence of heavy rains throughout that section. Arrival of the Knoxville at Savannah. SAVANNAH, June 12, 1855.
The steamer Knoxville arrived at this port to day, after a passage of 58 hours from New York, with all on beard well.

The James Adger at Charleston.
CHARLESTON, June 12, 1855.
The United States mail steamer James Adger arrivers at 7 o'clock this morning.

Markets. Markets.

ALBANY, June 13—12:30 P. M.

Flour—The common brands are lower; sales at 50:37% a 50:62% for common to good State. Wheat—No sales.

Corn—Sales et 20.000 bushels at 96% a 97d. for West-randxes, and 51:01 for yellow round. Outs—65:, a tec. for State and Chicago. Barley—Sales of 500 bgshels feur rowed at \$1 15. Receipts by canal—Flour, 3,758-bbls.; Perk, 540 do.; cara, 47,405 bushels; cats, 5,044 do Bushels; cats, 5,044 do Bushels; cats, 5,044 do Bushels; cats, 5,044 do Bushels; cats, 5,045 do Bushels; cats, 5,045 do Bushels; cats, 5,045 do Bushels; cats, 5,045 do Bushels; cats, 6,045 do Bushels; cats,

PHILADELPHIA SPOCK BOARD.

Money uncharged. Stocks steady and better. Reading, 45 9-16; Morris Canal, 14%; Long Island, 17%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44%; Pennsylvania State fives, 87%.

Naval Intelligence.

The sloop of war Jamestows, bearing the brold pennant of Thos. Crabbe, commander-in chief of the U.S. naval forces, West Coast of Airics, was to sail from Yey West 7th inst. for the coast of Africa. The following is a list of her officers:—Commander in chief, Thomas Crabbe; Commander, F. B. Ellison; 1st Lieutenant, J. F. Armstropg; 2d do , W. A. Bartlett; 3d do , T. H. Pat terron; 4th do., Julian Myers; Flag do., E. A. Barnett; Flet Surgeon, George Clymer; Plas do., E. A. Barnett; Flet Surgeon, George Clymer; Purser, T. M faylor; Captain of Marines, J. C. Rioh; Chaplain, C. W. Thomas; Assistant Surgeon, S. R. Swan; Acting Master, John E. Hart; Commodors's Secretary, John L. Hevlin; Commander's Clerk, H. B. Johneon; Acting Boatswain, John McHinley; Gunner, Wm. Cape.

THE OPERA AT THE ACADEMY .- "William Tell" was given last night, with the original cast at this house, for the benefit of Signor Badial, whose vigorous acting and resonant delivery of the music of the hero is familiar to all opera goers. There was a good house, taking into-consideration the lateness of the season, and the opera-went off very smoothly. Signorina Vestva i takes her-benefit to morrow night. The bill includes selections from four different operas. Will the Signorina oblige us MUTROPOLITAN THEATRE.-Mr. Hackett, in order to gra-

tify a wish very generally expressed, re-appears to-night at this theatre, for the last time in two of his most popular characters—Rip Van Winkle and Col. Nimrod Wildfire. As in consequence of the eathusiastic recep-tion which their revival met with on Saturday, the house will in all probability be crowded to excess, to avoid disappointment parties visiting the theatre would do well to attend to the published recommendation of THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL.—In consequence of the ar-

rival of very important foreign news, we are obliged to omit the usual notices; but by reference to the adver-tising columns it will be seen that the programme for each place of amusement is very attractive Summer Hats, of Unsurpassed Style and: quality, light and graceful, artistically shaped and finished, may be had at KNOX'S, 533 Broadway, or 125 Fulton street. It is necessary to give him a call to examine his unrivalled-white bevers. He has also a new and elegant style of hat.

The Summer Styles lately Issued by White are the leading fashion of the day—neat, graceful and chesp. Wil ITE, 321 Broadway opposite the Broadway aboatre.

Wonderful, if So .- The Rush is Greater than ever for summer hats—cool and graceful, they are all the rage. RAFFERTY & LEASK, 57 Chatham, and corner of Chatham and Pearl streets.

Those who have Seen the Mode of the Summer hat manufactured of the Rocky Mountain silvery beaver, and introduced by EFFENCHEID, pronounce it specior in point of beauty of style, richness of material and elegance of finish, to any hat hitherto produced in New York. The store is 118 Nassau street.

To the Hatters in the City and Country.

A. Leland & Co., 171 Pearl street, beg leave to call the attention of the trade to several new styles of men's straw hats just inished, among which are the 'Voung Americas' and fine white Japan hate, both of uncommon beauty as well's a durability; together with our usual large varity of men's, boys' and children's straw hats, all of our own manufacture, at the lewest merket price, by the case or dozen. A. LE-LAND & CO., 171 Pearl street.

Albert H. Nicolay's Regular Semi-Weekly

Getting the Splandid Photographic Portraits for one dollar, at 289 Broadway, is like piching up 25 cold pieces in the street—the pleasure of the one could not exceed the other by the excitement and satisfaction manifested with the Picture Company.

Planos and Melodeous.—Fine Cheapest and best planos in the city. Ely & Munger, 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel,) have now for sale, a great variety of cheapelanofortes, from ten to fifteen different manufacturers, which they will sell at greatly reduced prices. This is also the depot for the celestial or double cetave pianos, which are now taking the lead with all good judges. All instruments warranted. Planos and melodeons te let.

ELY & MUNGER, 519 Broadway.

"Baby Show Polka." Selling Rapidly, the famous "Baby Show Polka," as composed and dedicated the prize babies, by Rekeb. Hijos 25 conts.

HORACE WATERS, 833 Broadway.

June, 1855.—Check starsellles Suits, \$8 50.-Zophyr cassimere suits, \$10; Marseilles vests, \$1; complete June suits, \$2 50 and \$3; double breasted cloth coats, \$8, at EVANS' clothing warehouse, 56 and 58 Fulton street.

Undress Summer Hats at Genin's. The number of new styles and fabrics with which GENIN opens the summer season of 1855 is unprecedented. Among the the summer season of 1855 is unprecedented. Among the prominent warm weather chapeaux are more than twenty varieties of leit hats, soft and hard. Then there are Panana, of all shapes, qualities and sines; legherns, at all prices; Swiss straws, light and beautiful; East fadia and. Canton straws, cool and becoming; and Paris straws, that ventilate the head and grace it at the same time. There is no claste, however fastifieds, that may not be suited from the large and varied assortment of summer hats as GENIN'S, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Summer Under Garments-In Silk, Lislo thread, rephyr merinos and cotton, selling at reduced prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S shirt factory and men's furnishing store, 292 Greenwich street, corner of Chambers street. Shirts made to measure.

Bareges, Bareges.—Those who are in want fa rich summer dress must not fail to examine the stock f.E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., 347 Broadway, as they are slling the richest and cheapest goods in the city.

Damaged Lawns. We will Open this Day one case of fine French printed lawns, wet on the voyage of importation, which we will sell at 1s per yard, the same as usually sold at 2s. 6d.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., 347 Broadway. Silks, Silks.-A Large Lot of Cheap Silks will be opened this morning, to which we call the attention of our customers, as they are great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., 347 Broadway.

Look at the Magnificent Royal Velvet, Ta-pestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, floor oil cloths, &c., selling at 25 per cent less than the usual prise at other houses, at HRAM ANDERSON'S, 99 Bowery.

!!! To Tailors and Clothiers!!!—Large Plaid Marseilles, by the piece or yard, may be had at Oak Hall, 84 and 86 Fulton street.

Only \$3 75 for French Calf Boots, with steel shanks, made to order by A. BAKER, 15 Ann street. Best French patent leather boots, 5t to 5. Gen lemen's choos, gaiters, &c., from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than elsewhere.

It Must Be So. Ladies are Discriminating, after all. We judge so by the crowds we see every day congregated at CANTRELL'S, 336 Bowery, in quest of those celebrated twelve shilling gatters which have rendered Cantrell famous, and stamped many thousands of ladies as possessor of pretty feet. The truth of this can be ascertained at any time by dropping in at 336 Bowery.

Carpetings and Olicioths.—Twenty per Centies than usual prices. PETERSON & HUMPHREY, 379 Broadway, corner of White street, will sell during this menth at the above rates. Call and see. Great bargains may be expected.

may be expected.

Sewving Mischines.—\$1,000 Damages were awarded to us in the U.S. Circuit Court in New York, May 25, 1855, against the Excelsier Sewing Machine Company, for infringing three of our patents. All persons are entitioned against buying or using any of the inferior sewing machines of other manulattoise, against which numerous suits are new commenced. Singar's Sewing Machines, always acknowledged to be the best, have just been greatly improved, so as torus without noise and with half the carettoin formerly required. Satisfactory references given that these michines will perform sery kind of work. Call and examine them.

1. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

them. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

The World's Medical Congress.—This extensive medical institution, composed of foreign and native physicians, representing every system of practice, both medical and surgical, in vogne, is now open at 512 Broadway, and ready for the treatment of every disease known to the human frame Invalids consulting this institution can avail the meetives at once of the medical and surgical skill of the whole world. The Medical Congress is in session, and hay be consulted every day, except Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 3 F. M. A competent physician is constantly in attendance during the intervals that the Congress is not in session, and may be consulted from 7 to 9 A. M., and 3 to 9 P. M.

We are Offering for Sale a Fine Stock of marble and date bed hilliard tables, with our newly invented cushions of reperir elasticity. Buyers will do well to call and examine. Temmings furnished at the lowest cash prices GRIFFITH & DECKER, 99 Ann street!

Strawberry Festival at Hoboken.-Will be

F. A. Vride & Co., Cabinet Furniture manufactory and warerooms, No. 5n Broadway, third house above Nible's and the Metropolitan Espel, would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to their large and valuable stock of resewood, mahogany, sak and walnut-cabinet furniture, of their own manufacture, which must be examined to be appreciated, and all of which will be sold as the very lowest possible prices.

stair Dye, Wigs and Tompecs-Batchelors's sciebrated factory for these articles is 333 Broadway. Nine spirate rooms for the application of his unrivalled hair dye, wholesale and retail. Beware of imitations. The largest assortment of wigs and toupees in the world.

Bill, Intmitable Hair Cutter, so Long and favorably known, at 45 Nassau street has opened a branch hair out ing and shaving room at No. I Sarolay street, in as must and comfortable style as any in the city. Shaving abboth places 6 cents.